HWW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, PRIDAY, OCTOBER IS, 1858.

Now that the memorable Comet of 1858 is making such a magnificent spectacle in the heavens, and will soon disappear, a brief account of some of the most famous of these apparitions, and the theories of distinguished philosophers respecting them, will, perhaps,

In 1106 there appeared a splendid comet, visible in be interesting. the daytime all over Europe. It presented the appearance of a flery beam, stretching from the vest toward the sorth-east regions of the heavens. The comet of 1964, noticed alike by European and Chinese histo-rians, and popularly believed to announce the death of Pope Utban IV., which really happened in October following, had a tail which stretched across more than half the visible heavers! It is supposed to have been identical with that of 1556, and its return is now confidentis looked for by astronomers. In 1402 were seen two of the most brilliant on record, one of which spread, after sunset, a magnificent tail 90° long. Both spread, aner suisce, a magaintent tan 50 long. Both were visible by day. In 1456, the people of Europe were thrown into consternation by the appearance of a comet simultaneously with the fall of Constantinople before the Turks. Comet and Turk were deprecated together, and against the twain was launched the Pope's anathema. It exhibited a tail 60° long. To this comet, on its third subsequent resppearance in 1682. Halley gave his name, by being the first to compute its elements. Its period of orbital revolution is some 75 years. The seventeenth century presents a fertile record of cometic phenomena. It 1618, appeared a stranger which surpassed in its train that of 1261, having at one time a tail which measured 1040 One appeared in 1652, which Hevelius describes as being of the size of a half-moon, though having a pale and dismal light. In 1608 another appeared, must brilliant in the south of Europe and in Brazil.

In 1680 came one of the most remarkable on record and to it belongs the glory of having come under the God-like gaze of Newton, and of having furnished him with data for proving that the movements of comets depend upon the same principles as control the planets in their orbits. This body passed within 150,000 miles of the sun, and at a speed of 880,000 miles per hour then swept off into space again toward its farther goal, 80,000,000,000, or, according to other calculations, 400,000,000,000 miles distant!

In 1639 a comet shone which drew a train of light Be degrees long. There are grounds for supposing this to be identical with that of 1843.

The eighteenth century was distinguished by two comets of remarkable aspect. In 1744, came into view one of the few recorded to have been seen in full sunshine. On the 1st of February, it was more brilliant than Sirius; on the 8th it equaled Jupiter; on the 1st o March, at 1 o'clock p. m., five hours after its perihalion passage, it was visible to the naked eye. Another in 1769 spanned the heavens with an immense train of light. The first comet of 1811 was remarkable for the length of time it remained visible. That of 1843 is regarded as one of the most wonderful of modern times. It was visible in Bologna, Italy, at noon, two diameters of the sun's disc cast of the sun, while passing its perihelion, being then only 96,000 miles distant from that luminary, and its speed 366 miles per second, or 4,317,600 per hour; so, that in twelve minutes it must have passed over a space equal to the distance between the earth and its moon! When its distance from the sun allowed it to be visible after supset, it presented an appearance of extraordinary magnificence, especially in tropical latitudes. Some astronomers have computed it to have a period of 3,767 years In July, 1844, one appeared, which has been esti mated to have a period of 100,000 years! In 1846, Biela's comet, which is one of the class of "comets of short period," revolving in about 61 years, startled observers by dividing itself in two, and so passing on its path out of sight! The estimated number of comet of which we have account, is upward of 600, nearly all of which are telescopic, and have no tails, though some have appeared with as many as sig!

The fewness of their visits and the farness between the enormous extent of the orbits of some of them, stretching, perhaps, far beyond the limits of our sola system, coming up from the unfathomed depths of space to gleam a few brief days in our sky, and then diving down again out of telescopic sight, on their long but swift journey, it may be to other planetary systems, never to be beheld again by the denizens of our earth, the wonderful tennity of their substance, and the variety of the hypotheses which different philosophers have offered to account for the phenomens they present, make them an object of sublime interest to the astronomer.

Comets move, commonly, in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity-those of "short period" having their

orbits within that of Neptune.

The star-gazer is ever on the lookeut for these ers, poring over the open page, whose letters are worlds, peering, with his far-searching lenses, everywhere between the twinkling, constant little stars, too happy if some wayward little body come dancing into the field of his instrument, and make him its first discoverer. It grows rapidly, sailing out of one constellation into another, and gradually assumes, as it nears the sun, a sort of nebulous bood. This enveloping hood soon lengthens out behind it, forming a train of thin light, which is largest and brightest a little after the passage of the perihelion. This train is always on the side of the comet which is opposite to the sun-a generalization not made by Kuropean observers till the time of Appian, 1531, though understood among the Chinese as early as 871. The nucleus or head of a comet when viewed through a powerful glass has the appearance of an irresolvable nebula, or patch of fog, the lens having the effect to diffuse rather than define its outline. The tail has the same hazy character and is of inconceivable tenuity, the smallest telescopic star being visible through i without the slightest appreciable diminution of light, though, according to Herschel, the thickness of this cometic matter, in the comet of 1811, was 15,000,000

The tails of comets vary in length as seen from different places. That of 1680 had a train 60° long, as measured at Paris, and 90° at Constantinople. That of 1769 extended, on the 9th September, over 13° at London, 55° at Paris, 60° at the Isle of Bourbon, and 77 at Teneriffe showing that the length of the tail depends upon the state of the atmosphere. The length is often enormous-the comet of 1843 being estimated by Prof. Peirce to have a train streaming out 200,000,000 miles into space, or once and a half the distance of the sun from the earth' and all this

formed in some three weeks! The incalculable subtlety of the diffused cometic matter may be inferred from the fact that they have been sometimes known to pass within close proximity to plauetary bodies without deranging the motions of the latter in the least perceptible degree. Bexell's comet of 1770 dashed into the midst of the system of Jupiter's satellites without at all affecting their moveats. A curious calculation is recorded of Sir Isanc Newton, that if a globe of common atmospheric air, one inch in diameter, were expanded so as to have an equal degree of rarity with the air situated at an elevation of 4,000 miles above the earth's surface, "li

"would fill the whole planetary regions as far as the sphere of Saturn, and would extend a great deal further." Now, if this enormous extent of attenuated matter can be conceived to be endowed with luminous properties, whether from reflecting the sun's rays, or from its own inherent physical constitution, we can form, proximately, some sort of a realizing sense of the nature of the magnificent feather which now adorns the starry heavens. On this point the speculations of

philosophers are interesting. Before the time of Tycho Brahé, European observers had not ventured to refer cometic apparitions to regions beyond the moon's orbit, and supposed them, in-deed, to be substances generated within the earth's atmosphere. The Danish astronomer, however, from observations upon the comet of 1577, proved that these

bodies move in orbits beyond the earth's satellite, and

were therefore of permanent structure, and independent

emerge from the depths of space, are nothing but mere specs of nebulosity, which is gradually prolonged into a train as they approach the sun, it was inferred that comets are, in their normal condition, spherical masses, like planets, and that their tails are due, in some unknown way, to the sun. Some early observers supposed the tail was owing to the passage of the sun's rays through the nebulosity of the head, producing an effect similar to what is seen when a beam of the sun pours through an aperture into a darkened room. The Cartesian school referred the effect to the refraction of light, in its passage from the tial ether disseminated through space. If this theory be true, it has been significantly asked, why have the planets and fixed stars no tails? Mairan thought the effect proceeded from the same cause as that which

produces the aurora borealis.

The illustrious astronomer, Kepler, who flourished early in the seventeenth century, was the first to offer a rational explanation of this phenomenon. He supposed that the constituent matter of the comst is broken by the action of the solar rays, and the lighter particles impelled to immense distances. Newton consectured that, as the nebulous particles of the comet become heated by the sun, they communicate a portion of their heat to the contiguous particles of etherial fluid composing the sun's atmosphere. These particles so heated (by reflection, as it were), suffer a corresponding diminution of density, and are repeiled from the sun, carrying with them the more volatile particles of the cometary body, just as an upward current of air causes smoke to ascend. But all hypotheses must be vague where there are so few wel tained data. The great discoveries made of late in electrical forces promise to throw new light upon this profoundly interesting subject.

The close approach of some comets to the sun in their perihelion passage, as, for example, in the case of the great comet of 1813, before mentioned, and the immense distances to which they sometimes recede from him in their aphelia, immeasurably beyond the utmost known limits of our solar system, have led astronomers to infer that comets are subjected, in the course of their orbital revolution, to an amazing degree of heat and cold.

Newton calculated that the comet of 1680 was subjected, at its peribelion distance of 150,000 miles, to a degree of heat 2,000 times that of red-hot iron ! While, according to Herschel, the comet of 1843, which passed within 96,000 miles of the sun, received, at its perihelion, an amount of heat equivalent to that of 47,000 suns blazing in our sky! It can scarcely be supposed that matter can be subjected to such a degree of heat without having its structure destroyed. Laplace availed himself of Black's beautiful discovery of latent heat to avoid this difficulty, and taught that when a body is passing from a liquid to a gaseous state, its particles, as they become successively volatilized, abstract from the body large quantities of caloric, and so serve to moderate the temperature of the condensed portion; and, conversely, that this latent caloric is given back by the volatilized matter in the course of its return to a liquid state. So that a comet, whether swinging in its orbit a few thousands of miles from its local source of heat and attraction, or many thousands of millions of miles distant, may preserve an approximate constancy of temperature under the operation of this beautiful law of compensation. Astronomers often differ widely in their calculations

of a comet upon its first appearance; and as, according to Prof. Norton, not more than one-half of all the comets which are recorded to have appeared during the last two thousand years have returned twice to their perihelia, it must be admitted that the amount of wellfigested knowleege of their motions and physical constitution can be but small. This much, however, seems to be conceded-that they have an atmosphere, in which the nebulous matter of them floats as clouds do in ours; that the aggregate amount of matter they contain, compared with the least of the heavenly bodies known to us, is exceedingly small; that the tail is constituted of the subtlest portions of the cometic matter, diffused by solar agency; that their orbits are parabolic, or ellipses of great eccentricity; that they are liable to great changes in their periods of revolution, being sometimes made to revolve in new orbits, with a quickened or retarded motion, by the attraction of foreign bodies into whose neighborhood they may pass in the course of their eccentric career; and, thus, that of the thousands of comets which are supposed to have our sun for a focus, all, except the half dozen of short periods, must ever clude the grasp of human calculations; and, finally, that some have appeared which will not probably ever revisit our earth! may we say, with the sweet Psalmist of Israel:

Whither shall I go from Thy spirit? or whither shall I fine from Thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, Thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me."

FIRE.

THE IN JOHN STREET. On Wednesday evening a fire occurred in the millinery goods and ribbon store of Simon Galinger, No. 40 John street; but being discovered at an early mement, was soon extinguished, not, however, before damage to the amount of \$100 or \$500 was done to the stock. The fire originated in a box under the counter, but from what cause is anknown. The the stock. The fire originated in a box ander the counter, but from what cause is anknown. The proprietor is insured for about \$20,000 in the Ætns, Manhattan, Lenox, People's, United States, Washington, Eim City, Mechanics and Traders Insurance Companies. No alarm was given by the bells.

About 8 o clock yesterday morning one end of the spot of Mr. Patterson, adjoining the American Timber Bending Company's establishment, at the foot of Clinton street Greenpoint, took fire from the heat of one of the pipes of a caloric engine in the building. It was extinguished with but slight damage. Had the fire but attained a little headway before its discovery, it would have proved very disastrous, as the materials composing the buildings and the contents are of a highly inflammable nature.

BESIDE-BESIDES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: In your recent review of "White's Shakespeare," you quote and indorse the following note: peare," you quote and indorse the following note:

"—— and berdes myself":—The unwarrantable custom of
the day having made two words of 'beside,' and 'besides,'
which are one and the same in all respects, eacept a slight terminal corruption in the latter, it is proper to point out that
Dromes says he is 'beside himself' i.e., 'distracted,' the idea
that he is another man than himself being conveyed by way of
pure. There is no more difference between 'beside' and 'besides' than between 'a little way 'and its corruption,' a little
ways,' and the text should be changed to 'beside,' were it not
that so doing would seem to recognize a distinction which does
not exist, and destroy one of the best and most accessible
proofs that there is but one word, i.e., 'beside,' t-the sharing
been indifferently used or omitted in the orthography of the
day when Shakespeare's plays were written, and of that when
the Eible was translated. So, "he is horne-mad, and
taketh live a man besides timpedif.' Holland's Translation of
Levy. "Paul, thou art besides thyself." Acts xxv. 24, editions
of 1885, 1899, and 1867."

This may be, as you say, "a nice bit of verbal

This may be, as you say, " a nice bit of verbal analysis," but it is unsound philology. What warrant has Mr. White for saving the "custom of the day" (meening, probably, the present day), is "unwarrantble," in having made two words of beside and be-ides, and for adding that "the two words are one and the same in all respects," etc.? The argument that the words were used indifferently

in Shakespeare's time goes for nothing, because it proves too much. Shakespeare used "happy and "happily indifferently, as, for instance, in Othello:

May fall to metch you with her country forms, And, hoppidy, report."

Act, Mr. White would hardly say that therefore apppily and kapily are "one and the same."

But what is the authority in the matter? Webster NS: Besides, prep. Over and above: separate and distinct from xample: And there was a familie in the land, besides the first mine. Gen. xxvii. Nets.—This word, though radically the use as beside, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confound.

Then, certainly, as one ought not to be confounded with the other, the two words are not "one and the

same."

I think it would be well if good writers would make a distinction which our lexicographers have falled to make, and which would remove the confusion that, to a greater or less extent, prevails in regard to these two words. As thus:

Beside is a prepostion, meaning, originally, by the side of as.

side of ; as, "The lovely Thais sits beside thee;"

of the earth. From observing that comets, as they on one side, or out of the regular course; as,

It is beside my present business to, &c., and also to, est of, in a state deviating from , as, Pau!, thou are besides thyself.

Again, besides is a preposition, meaning in addition o, as in the case ofted above from Genesis xxvii.

And, finally, besides is an adverb, meaning more-

Set you down this, and say, besides, that in Aleppo once Would it not, then, be better for usage to adjust the matter to definite limits, and to let the rule be: Bematter to definite limits, and to let the rule be: Beinde always a preposition, and only a preposition,
with its several significations; besides, meaning in addition to, also a preposition; and besides an adverb
when the equivalent of measures; it being distinctly
understood that beside shall not be allowed as an

BUBLIC MEETINGS

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. THURSDAY, Oct. 14.-Mr. JOHN CLANCY, President,

the chair. Λ message was received from the Mayor in relation

A message was received from the slayor in relation to grants of land under water; also, submitting an ordinance providing for the redemption of the city debt. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The Engines Destroyed.—A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in answer to a resolution as to the authority for having engines on exhibition in the Crystal Palace.

having engines on exhibition in the Crystal Palace. The Chief refers to an ordinance wherein it states that the Chief Engineer shall have the charge of, oversee and superintend the construction and repairs of fire engines and other apparatus.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, New YORK, Oct. 14, 1834.

To the Henorable the Common Council.

Gentleman in answer to your resolution asking by what authority I had charge of and placed the various fire apparatus in the Almerican Institute Fair on exhibition, I respectfully refer you to the revised ordinances of the Fire Department, page 350, which is in the following words: "The Chief Eugineer of the Fire Department shall have charge of oversee and esperintend the construction and repairing of fire engines hose carriages, shook end ladders, hose, and other machines and apparatus, for the use of the Fire Department."

Very respectfully arithmitted.

The Special Committee on the request of the Venezuchian Commissioners, to have an opportunity to express their gratitude to the city authorities for the reception and civilities extended to Gen. Pacz, reported

press their gratitude to the city authorities for the reception and civilities extended to Gen. Pacz, reported in favor of convening a special meeting of both Boards in the Councilmen's Chambers on Monday, 2p. m., for the purpose. The Mayor to preside at the proposed ceremonies. The paper was adopted.

A Superintendent of Fire Apparatus.—The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of the Mayor's appointing a practical machinist and fire-engine builder, who shall be an exempt freman, to Superintendent the construction and proper working and keeping of Fire Apparatus, and such other duties as may be required in the direction of the Fire Department, which shall not interfere with any existing ordinance or conflict with the firemen in the discharge of their daty, the salary to be \$1,000. Laid over.

Central Park .- The Finance Committee reported an ordinance authorizing the issue of bands to the amount of \$300,000 for the Central Park. Laid over.

amount of \$300.000 for the Central Park. Laid over.

Women's Hospital.—The report of the Finance
Committee, directing the Counsel to the Corporation
to prepare the necessary papers to convey certain
property to the States Women's Hospital was
adopted.

New School-House.—A report was adopted, denying the application of the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward for a site for the erection of a new schoolhouse without expense to the Board of Education.

The Station-Houses.—The report on bills for cleaning the Station-Houses.—The report on bills for cleaning the Station-Houses.—It was finally adopted.

A resolution to make The Day-Book a Corporation
paper was lest for want of a constitutional vote, and
afterward reconsidered and laid on the table. It was
subsequently taked up, when, on motion, The Trieenergy and several other papers were nominated, and all
referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

After the passage of seme ordinary reports, the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cars. H.
Haswell, President, in the Chair.
The Farley Over-Payment.—The following communication was received from the Controller, showing that Terence Farley had not repaid the city the money.

that Terence Farley had not repaid the city the money which he was overpaid on his contract for building a sewer in Fifty-first street:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
To the Board of Councilmen.

In reply to the following resolution, viz.

"Resulted, That the Controller be requested to report to this Board, at its next-stated meeting, whether Terence Farley has settled with the Finance Department for the over-payment made to said Farley in the settlement with him Dec. 4, 1855, for building a sewer in Fifty-first street," the Controller respectivity reports:

building a sewer in Fifty-first street, the Controller respectively reports:

That Tereince Farley has not settled with the Finance Department for the over-payment referred to in the resolution. Mr. Farley called at the office this day, and stated to the Controller and Street Commissioner, that if the Street Commissioner would send a surveyor to measure the jobs on which he claims he is entitled to large amounts, he would settle and receipt for the over-payment on the sewer in Fifty-first street, whatever it may be.

Respectfully admitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Controller, and the sewer is provided to receive the controller, and the sewer in Fifty-first street, whatever it may be.

The communication was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cross then called up the resolution directing

the Controller to retain the sum of \$4,308 45, with in-terest from Dec. 4, 1855, on the contract above alluded to. It was adopted unanimously.

The Welliamsburgh Ferries.—The Board refused to

to withdraw the Albermen in directing the Controller
to withdraw the advertisements for the sale of the
lease of the Peck slip and Grand street ferries.

The Election.—The usual resolutions designating
the places for holding the polls at the ensuing election

the places for holding the polls at the ensuing election were passed.

Gran. Pacz.—The Board concurred to meet with the Mayor and Aldermen next Monday for the purpose of receiving the thanks of the Commission from the Venezuelan Government, as proposed in the communication from his Honor, the Mayor.

The resolution to compensate the Presidents of the Boards of the Commen Council in the sum of \$500, for services as Health Commissioners, was lost and laid on the table.

Taxing City Railroads.—The resolution of the Board of Aldermen relative to taxing the cars on the city railroads, came in for concurrence. It was proposed to amend that a tax of \$75 should be levied on large cars, and \$37.50 on one-horse cars running below Forty-second street, but it was lost by a vote of ten years to five nays. Subsequently, the vote was reconsidered and the paper laid on the table.

Adjourned to Monday at 5 o'clock p. m.

WORTH STREET EXTENSION. The Committee on Streets of the Board of Conneilmen met at 2] o'clock p. m. at the City Hall yesterday, to hear parties interested in the extension of Worth street from Baxter street to Chatham street.

Some eight or ten property owners in the vicinity were present. The papers in the case being in charge of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and he being

of the Cicrk of the Board of Councilmen, and he being absent, the further hearing in the case was postponed until next Monday at 2 p. m.

It is alleged that the proposed extension of Worth street will involve the expenditure of half a million of dollars, which will cause the imposition of increased taxation on the property owners in that vicinity, who claim that they have not recovered from the tax imposed for opening the New Bowery.

The owners of property affected by the proposed widening of Worth street, from Hudson to Baxter street, addressed a communication to the Common Council some time since, stating that they believed the said widening would not be productive of the benefit anticipated without the extension of the street to Chatham square. This asked that Worth street might Chatham square. This asked that Worth street might be extended from Baxter street to Chatham square, commencing on the southerly side of Park street, 35 feet easterly from Baxter street, and running straight to the westerly side of Mott street, 15 feet northerly from Chatham square, being 62 feet in width northerly

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The Grand Division of the Sone of Temperance of Eastern New-York held its Annual Session at Colum-bian Hall, in this city, on last Wednesday afternoon and evening.

The attendance of representatives was larger than

for several years past, and the reports showed a high condition of prosperity in this portion of the Order. The following officers for the ensuing year were

cted:
W. P., Henry A. Guild of Poughkeepsie, No. 3.
W. A., Mathew Pattieon of Brooklyn, No. 13.
Scribe, J. Davies, No. 113 Nassan street, New York,
Treasurer, Wm. H. Armstrong, No. 15 Nassan street, N. F.
Cospiain, John Miller of No. 51.
Com, P. W. P. Heighway of No. 4.
Sen., Wm. Gerdon of Albany, No. 24.

G. Sen., Wm. Gerdon of Albany, No. 24.

The Quarterly Sessions for 1859 were appointed to be held as follows: January, in Brocklyn; April, in New-York; and July at Bellport, Suffolk County.

The following were elected representatives to the National Division, which meets in Philadelphia on the 1st of June, 1859; P. G. W. P.s., George Hall, Theo. L. Cayler, A. D. Wilson, W. H. Dikeman, A. C. Flanagan, John Reid, H. Lloyd, H. S. Allea, Wm. H. Armstrong, Henry Hagner, and G. W. P. Henry A. Guild. Also, P. G. W. A.s Alex. Campbell, John Sherry, Samuel Inslee, E. Jacobs, John Davies, C. A. Gardiner and G. W. A. Mathew Pattison, Also, Past G. S. Edgerley.

CITY ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF PICCOLOMINI.-The Piccolomini acfrom Europe, and immediately proceeded to her hotel up town. The passengers and officers of the steamer speak of her in the most enthusiastic terms. During the voyage she entertained the passengers by singing some of her favorite songs each night in the saloon, the weather being too boisterous to go on deck.

CONCERT OF MILE, ENNA WELLIS,-Niblo's Salone ast night was filled with a brilliant audience at the debut of this young Parisian lady. She performs on the Alexandre organ-a new style of chamber organ alemi the size of a cabinet piano. In this capacity she has no rival for excellence. Every possible effect or an amount of light and shade truly surprising on an instrument managed by mechanical means, marks her style. She performed a fantasia on the Trovatore: two melodies by Miolan the organ-ist, a day on the organ and piano, playing on an instrument with two sets of keys, the one giving the organ and the other the piane, and a Christmas hymn by Adam. We consider the Alexandre organ a very important invention, for it has sufficient force for small churches and can be sold at a very small price. The tone is adequate to sustain a small choir, and by its sweetness and variety lends itself readily to vocal effects. In the hands of such an artist as Mile. Wellis it possesses the charm to call forth vehement applause and encores. In a drawing-room it may be well to mention, that the Alexandre organ is a capital variety to the piano; and, as we have mentioned, the action of the two may be condensed into one instrument. But it is better to have them separate.

Miss Wellis is a young artist, of a most generous organization for music, plays with the most delicate appreciation of her subjects, and deserves all the applanse she receives.

She was assisted by Miss Brainard, Signor Bernardi, and Messers, Mollenhauer and Timm. Miss Brainard has evidently been a hard student. She executed the grand scena from Der Frieschutz with much unction

The exhibitors at the late Crystal Palace who are desirous of resuscitating the Exhibition, and making it permanent, will hold another meeting this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

The Rev. W. J. Hoge of Virginia preached an elo, quent sermon yesterday, in the Grand street Presby, terian Church, on the duty and the efficacy of prayer,

DEATH OF A PROMISENT SOCIALIST .- Intelligence has been received of the death of John Allen who for many years was one of the most efficient and earnest workers in the cause of constructive socialism in this country. He died at his vineyard at Patriot, Indiana, where he had been residing for several years. His disease was congestive fever. His age was 43. Mr. Allen was a native of New-England, and originally a minister of the Universalist denomination. When the subject of association, based upon the views of Fourier, began to be agitated in this country, he early accepted its leading ideas and became one of its most cloquent propagandists. Possessed of clearness of thought, and great ability as a popular orator, success attended his efforts from every rostrum where he spoke. He was connected with the experiment at Brook Farm, the failure of which led Mr. Allen to remove to the West and engage in the culture of the vine. He continued in the field, however, as an occasional lecturer until a short time before his death. Mr. Allen had hosts of friends in most of the Northern and in several of the Southern States. His earnestness of purpose and abiding faith in the truths of Socialism. and his genial and generous nature endeared him to all who knew him, and in his death the present movement in Socialism has lost one of its most able champions

TICKET SWINDLING,-Yesterday morning Officers Cornell, Lee and Guigley, of the Harbor Police, boarded the packet-ship Baltic, lying in the East River, bound to Glasgow, and at the request-of five of the passengers, took them ashore, they having stated that they purchased tickets for a steamer, and were put on board of the above ship. The following are the names of the swindlers. J. Glover, No. 157 Cedar street; T. T. Fowler, corner Chamber and West streets, and McDenald, & Bouch, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets. Through the energy of the above officers they had their money refunded, amounting

DESPERATE FIGHT AMONG TWENTY-SECOND WARD RUFFIANS .- At a late hour on Wednesday night some forty or fifty ruffiane having their headquarters and residing in the Twenty-second Ward, assembled at the corner of Forty-first street and Ninth avenue, for the ose of settling an old difficulty that existed among them. After an angry discussion, the gang came to blows and a desperate fight ensued, in which knives, pistols, bludgeons and other weapons were used. Broken heads, black eyes and bloody notes were not few, and almost every one of the ruffiags suffered one way or another. Capt. Coulter of the Twenty-second Precinet, having been informed of the fight, quickly repaired to the ground with a section of men and put the ruffians to flight. One of the ringleaders, Michael Forrester, was apprehended, charged with stabbing in the thigh one Edward Seely or Skalley. The injured man was taken to his residence and properly cared for. His wound is severe, but not necessarily dangerous. Foster, when taken to the Police Court vesterday morning, presented a revolting sight, his face being a gore of blood. In the fight he had received a number of cuts upon the head, and the blood running over his face and neck had dried there. Justice Kelly committed Forrester to prison to answer the charge. All of those engaged in the row were Irish, and were boys. The prisoner is only 19 years of age, and says that at thirty of the raffians got around him and wanted to kill him. The remainder of the gang escaped, but it is libely that some of them will be arrested in a day

THE JEFFERSON MARKET COURT.-After . long and protracted fight between the magistrates attached to the Jefferson Market Police Court and the city auting a decent Court-room fitted up for their occupancy. The old room has been materially enlarged by the addition of several small rooms and a long, parrow, dark passage-way that communicated with the staircase leading to Greenwich avenue. The entrance is now on West Tenth street, a few feet from the above mentioned avenue-a wide staircase leading from the sidewalk to the Court-room. At the foot of the staircase a large room has been arranged for the accommodation of the Court officers. At the head of the stairs on either side are two private rooms for the magistrates. The Court-room is fifty feet in length by thirty in width, the walls being painted in imitation of marble. The Justices' and Clerks' desks are directly opposite the stairway, upon a high platform, and so arranged that a full view may be had of all who enter or depart. The bench is guarded by a high iron railing, on the outside of which prisoners are arraigned the intervening space being for the accommodation of witnessee. On one side of the room are benches for prisovers, surrounded by an iron railing, while on the other side are benches for the accommodation of witnesses, or other parties having business with the magistrates, The appointments about the Court are very complete, the plans for the most part having been drawn by Justice Quackenbush, his associate, Justice Kelly as senting. It is in contemplation to fit up the floor directly over the market, heretofore occupied by the Police of the Ninth Precinct, as a Station-House, for examination room, the other rooms before mentioned being too small for that purpose. A very great nuisance and annoyance has been got rid of by these new arrangements-that of "shysters" or "skinners"-a class of men professing to be lawyers, who hang about the Police Courts, and openly reb parties appearing to make complaints or having other business with the Justices. This class of the genus home who hereto-

fore kept their offices in the dark passage way leading from the head of the Greenwich avenue stairway to the old court room, (which passage way now forms a rived yesterday morning in the steamer North Star, portion of the new room), now stand in the street with we begone countenances, or casually enter the officers' room, and with hands in pockets, gaze at the passers by from the windows-commanding a view of the stairway. The position of the magistrates' bench will preclude their carrying on their nefarious business in or about the Court-room, and the location of the officers room will act as a damper to their movements outside, as the Court Officers are enabled to see from the windows at least fifty feet either side of the stair-

> FLORIDA SCHOOLS,-The Hon, Dr. Walker, the reently elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Florida, has just returned from a tour of espection of schools in Canada, and commenced a similar tour in this city. He was yesterday taken to the North Moore-street School by the City Superintendent and the Cierk of the Board of Education, and was coniderably astonished to see in one school more persons than half the population of Tallahassee. The order, drill, general deportment of the school, and especially the singing, which was conducted by Mr. Bristow, appeared to great advantage. He will this morni visit the Twelfth-street School. He informs us that the State of Florida has appropriated every sixteenth rection to educational purposes, but the School Fund is yet furnishes only about 25 cents per scholar. Of the 32 counties, however, six or eight levy a school tax. This in Tallabassee is equal to \$25 per scholar. In the State only about 1,000 children are in public schools, most of the counties not having organized under the School law. Provision is made for the advancement of children from public schools to acade-mies and colleges at the public expense, these being made a part of the system.

> THE SIXTH WARD E. D. MORGAN GUARDS fired one kundred guns at 12 o'clock yesterday, in honor of the Republican and Anti-Lecompton victory in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

Descripting Houses .- A day or two ago Mr. Joeph Stouvenel and Mr. Authory Amoux, both residents of Greene street, appeared before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court and made complaints against two women, charging them with keeping disorderly houses. The complainants allege that said houses are disorderly houses and "a resort for tipplers, drunkards, common prostitutes and reputed thieves, with other vile, wicked, idle, dissolute and disorderly men and women and reputed thieves, who, or most of whom, are in the practice of drinking, dancing, quarreling and fighting at almost all hours of the day and night, to the great disturbance of the public peace, the annoyance of the neighborhood and the violation of public order and decency. The Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, and yesterday morning Capt. Turnbull of the Eighth Precinct took them in custody. Justice Kelly held them in the sum of \$500 each to answer.

INQUESTS BY THE CORONERS.—Coroner Hills held an inquest on Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of James Green, a young man who was brought from Fort Jeyvis, suffering from a serious wound which he had received by falling upon a circular saw while it was in rapid motion, and who died from the effects of the injury on Wednesday might. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The same Coroner held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of a young man named King, who was fatally injured some days ago by a fall from a wagoo, and died on Wednesday night. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

THE METALLIC TARLET STROP—Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818.—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keennest possible edge to a reace. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Autor House. [Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PROTOGRAPHS,

AMEROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

Nos. 359 and 265 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

[Advertisement.]

The Tribune Almanac for 1857, contains the returns of the Presidential and Congressional Elections in 1856. For returns of the State Elections held in 1257, see TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1858.

Free labor and no money; free education and equality free fame and free right of use of property, and all products of labor in common; no crime, no monopoly, no artisticaracy-illustrated by Houseass Phoromagness of the People, No. 229 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Figure First are Curry and their recurrence prevented by the use of Harr's Vegerance Extract.

Protracted misery and an hourly presentment of death may be entirely dispelled by a timely use of this powerful medicine.

Sold at No. 26 Days. New York.

[Advertisement] MARK THE PRICES! IARK THE PRICES!!!

Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpers, \$1.50 per yard.

Royal English Velvets, \$1.12 and \$1.25 per yard.

Elegant Brussells, 75c., 80c., and 90c. per yard.

All-Wool Ingrains, 40c., and 50c. per yard.

HEAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD,-The Broadway Railroad (Eastern District) was commenced yesterday by Mr. O'Brien, the contractor to whom the contract for laying the rails has been awarded.

NUMERATED. - Dr. Frank Tutbill was nominated by the Republicans of the VIIth Assembly District on Wednesday evening, in place of Daniel Manjer, de-

REMOVED.—Yesterday Justice Fox removed his Court Room from the Station-House of the Fifth Presenct to No. 187 Fourth street. The Common Council authorized the change some time since, and the room has been fitted up for his accommodation. The old Court Room at the Station House will be used as a stiting room for the officers of the Precinct.

GRAND LARGENY.—Yesterday Officer Morris of the Seventh Precinct arrested Patrick Doram, on a charge of having stolen \$40 from Thomas Foulks. On Tuesday Foulks and Doram were in company in a boat on Newtown Creek. When Foulks got home he missed his money. Next morning he made known the circumstance, and a man by the name of Levi Smith vulon terred to find it, and did find it in the possession of Doram. The money was returned, and Doram held to answer the charge of crand large by.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

Nosination.-The Democracy of the 1st District, thorities, the former have at length succeeded in get. Jersey City, met on Wednesday evening and nominated Wm. H. Hemenover for Assembly.

NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.-The following will compose the new Common Council of the City of Newark, elected on Tuesday last:

ark, elected on Lucsday Inst.

Wards.

I.—Thomas R. Williams, Edward Pierron.

II.—Henry M. Parkkurst, Charles S. Machaet,

IV.—Nathaniel C. Ball, Dariel C. Dodd, p.

V.—John E. Ward, Thomas Dayle,

V.—Edward P. Hand, John Maible,

VII.—James Smith, Join Filiant,

IX.—George H. Hruen, James D. Clesser,

X.—James A. Pennington, James M. Lanz,

X.I.—Cornelins Perrine, Lines G. Burnet,

Opposition, 9, Democrats, 13, Opposition gail, 9,

BOARD OF EXCLUS. BOARD OF EXCISE.

Wards - Wards - Walder - VI-Hermas Meyer - VI-Hermas Meyer - VI-Hermas Smith - VII-Thomas Smith - VIII-Thomas Smith - VIII-Thomas Smith - VIII-Thomas Smith - VIII-Thomas Wards - VIII-Thomas Smith - VIII-Thomas Walds - VIII-Thomas Walds - VIII-Thomas - VI

The new Board of Education is composed of the following members:

Vards.

I. Meleneton F. Carman, Silas Metchal.

II. Alexander N. Dongherty, Frederick W. Ricced.

III. Samuei H. Pennington, James W. Grover,

IV. Isaac A. Nichole, Stephen Congar.

V. Jerome B. Ward, Alfred C. Could.

VI.—Henry Rankhorn, Friderin III.

VII.—Henry Ennis, Bernard Kearney.

VIII.—Hamilton L. Glen, Michael R. Kenny.

IX.—Walter Harris, Rajah H. Pletson.

X.—Edwin Hedden, Charles W. Jarvis.

XI.—Lucius D. Baldwin, Cyrus Peck.

COUNTERPETS.—Compared fives, altered from one on the Hadson County Back, are in circulation; also countries on the same book. They are a close installed of the

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—No criminal brainess will be taken up in this Court this week, in consequence of and brainess on the calculature and on trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

SUPREME COURT-CHARRES-OUT 16. Before Judge THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS.

THE MANDAMES AGAINST THE SUPERVISORS WITE DRAWN, AND THE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED. The Propie of the State of New York ex rel. Thes. Mospeden and Chas. W. Baker set. The Boam of Seperators of the County of New-Jork. In this case, it will be remembered that, the Board

Supervisors having refused to incorporate me than \$50,000 in the tax levy for 1858 to carry out the purposes for which the Board of Record Commission ers was constituted, the latter Board obtained an alternative mandamns to compel the Supervisors to insert the sum of \$300,000. They also obtained a preiminary injunction restraining the Board of Supervisors from delivering the tax books to the Tax Collector. The effect of the latter was to stop the receiving of taxes in the Tax Collector's office for several weeks past. To-day the case came up for argument, but the Record Commissioners agreed to withdraw their mas damus, and that the injunction should be discovered. The following order was entered:

The following order was entered:
(Title of Cause.)—The defendant having put in and
filed the return to the alternative mandamus in this
cause, and the plaintiff having moved for leave to discontinue this suit, it is ordered on motion of Pailecton
and Dunning, attorneys for the plaintiffs, that they
have leave to discontinue this cause on the payment
of the defendant's costs; and it is hereby further or-

of the defendant's costs; and it is hereby further ordered, that the injunction in this case be, and the same
is hereby dissolved.

Is Chamsess—Oct. 11.—Before Judge Iscannan.—Decisions.
The President, &c., of the Deinware and Hudson
Canal Company agt. James Roy et al.—Motion denied.
The Same agt. The Same.—Referred to Mr. Michael
Chanefler, unless defendant in the days serves an admission of
the sale of the goods, &c., as stated in complaint.

The Same agt. Joseph Stackpole et al.—Referred to
same referre.

James Myers et al. agt. Wm. E. Stewart et al. -Inunction dissolved, with leave to plaintiff to apply for another order on new papers; proceedings stayed for three days. Charles H. Frost agt. Robt. Gilmore et al.—Molicar decied; plaintiff's costs, \$10, to abide event. John H. Schwarte et al. agt. Samuel B. Postiey.—

Motion denied; coses to shide event.

Before Judge Sufficiency.

In the matter of the Application of Patrick Burns.

Motion granted, with \$10 costs.

Motion granted, with \$10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—General, Them.—Oct. 14.—Before Judges Stonson, Woodburt and Pherepont.

THE FRY AND BUNNETT LIBER 5.017.

Edward P. Fry agt. James Gordon Bennett.

This case came before the Court again this morning, on an appeal from the judgment rendered at Special Term on the 20th of April. 1957, denying defendant's motion for a new trial. A short review of the case will throw more light upon the present proceeding. Mr. Fry smed Mr. Bennett for ideal appears in the character as a manager of the Irahan Operain this city. The complaint contained twelve distinct causes of article. To eleven of these delendant surveyed, to the twelfth be demorted. This demurrer has never been argued. Upon the trial of the

taken of the claven causes of action, a verificit was rendered to favor of planniff for \$10,000. The case was sent back apon exceptions, tried spain, and a verificit was found for plainiff for \$0.00. An appeal was taken upon exceptions, and the Gearal Term affirmed the judgment. It comes up now an appeal on the ground that the verificit was against the weight of overral Term affermed the judgment. It can up no what of evinthe ground that the vertical was against the weight of evicace, and that the damages were excessive.

D. Frield and Englishmi Galbraith for appellant; Frederick

Sherman and John M. Whiting for respondent.

Special Term.—Before Judge Horrman

DECISIONS.

Eliza Fowler agt, Wim. Fowler.—Motion for allow-

Mathew Byrnes agt. Nathan Jackson.-Judgment or platraiff on denotice, unless defendant soswer in twenty lays from service of a copy of this order. Costs of the de-correr to be paid to plaintiff.

MARINE COURT-OUT. IL-Before Junes, MANNARS.

MARINE COURT—Out. 14.—Before Judge, Mayaran.
ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON THE HIGH SAYS.
William Prankard art. Henry Gadden.
This was a soit to recover dumages for assault and battery on the high seas. Plantiff is a barber, and alleges that detendant, who was mate of the steamer Arago, violently assaulted and beat him without cause or provention. Defendent claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction, as the assault and beattery was committed in a foreign port on board an American vessel; that the complaint was not verified, and he sake for a dismissal of the complaint was not verified, and he sake for a dismissal of the complaint. The Court denied the metion. Henry Phillips testified that he was a sailor on the Arago, and was abound of her last September at Havre, in France, Franchis and the same employed on board as barber; witness was painting the cable door when plaintiff came up with a chainpague backet and pair, he happened to kick over the paint bucket, defendent, who was the or of feet distant, called plaintiff a 4-d clumy—and threw a pince of heard at him; he then overtook him and showed him along the gangway and told him to go ashore, kicking him once or twice as he was showing him; plaintiff went ashore as soon as he recovered himself, defendent then called him back; defendant told the second mate to give him a jeb down in the hold, that would led him some time, this was alongside of the

Judge Maynard gave judgment for plaints for \$5. U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. Oct. 14-Before Mc.

Margaret Burns, a married woman, was brought up for examination on a charge of passing counterfeit quarters upon a botcher. In the absence of the complainant, the investigation was adjourned till Friday, at 12 o'clock m. Jacob Depent, the police officer who arrested but leading that he went to her home, in Forts fourth street, and found various dies, metals, solds, ladies, quickulver, &c., concealed there. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Oct. 14.-Before Judge

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.
Harriet Webb agt. Oliver D. Mildeberger.—Action tion to recover damages for assault and battery, reported Tara-day. Yesterday the jury rendered a verifict in favor of piale-diff for \$62 50.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 14.
Novice.—The regular Ostober Term of the United
States Circuit Court will be opened next Monday by Judge Ia
grisoll.

Some of the suits brought by the People under the tempelitan Police law, to recover penalties of \$50 from arties for selling spiritums injuors on Sunday, have been, by the orders of the District-Attorney, set down for trial in the out of Common Piess next Monday. The question as to hether lager-beer is intoxicating will again be raised.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-OCTOBER 14 - Select

Recorder BARNARD.

Several important cases were brought before the Several important cases were brought before the Recorder to-day.

Samuel Morris pleaded guilty to perjury, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Joseph Nichols, a negro, was charged with the homicide of William Darling, another negro, at No. 25 Baxier street, on Sept. 17. The evidence porced that the prisoner was first attacked by the deceased, and that the prisoner only acted in self-defense. He was convicted, with a recommendation to merg, and the Recorder properly gave him a light sentence—nine months in the Porthculary.

Theodore Lewis was placed on trial for obtaining \$1,000 miles thes pretences from Mr. J. J. Rosek, on the regressiation that 1,000 hereels of flour, stored at No. 311 Washington street, belonged to him and his partners, Messra, Patierson and Fahlan. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Der. 14.—Before Justices Osbory, Wellan and Kelley.

Henry Bioler, assandt and battery, fined \$30. John Brown, stealing bottoms and conton Feminentary as morales. George Campbell, stealing \$39.50. Perifectuary two morals. Thomas Fory, assandt and battery Penitentiary is morales. Thomas First, assandt and battery Penitentiary is morales. Thomas Hill, assandt and battery, Penitentiary two morths. It is a small and battery Penitentiary two morths. It is a small and battery, Penitentiary is morths. Charles Mann, stealing six shirt stude, Penitentiary for morths. Charles Mann, stealing as warning apparel Penitentiary of morths. Engine Ramond, stealing a pair of boots, Penitentiary of morths. Lacoh Shopherd, assandt and battery. City Prison Belley, Millenn, sessont and battery than the Parinck Williams, sessont and battery. City Prison belley. Williams assandt and battery; fined as a land battery than the same as a land battery fined as Lighter these assants and battery fined as Light first, assant and battery fined as Light first,

COURT CALENDAR—Total Day.

SUPERNX COURT—CHROPAT—PART L—Nos. 1161, 1813, 1812, 1817, 1813, 1812, 1817, 1818, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1818, 1818, 1814, 1814, 1815, 1814,

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—Mr. Carpenter, living in the rear of the County Jult at Hadson City, was awakened yesterday morning about 3 o'clock by the noise of a some person in his noom. Mr. C. sprang from the bed and some person in his noom. Mr. C. sprang from the bed and solid and ann, who, after after a short conflict, excaped by means of the front planus. He succeeded in carrying of about \$150 in gold which he found in the bedrason. He must have such in gold which he found in the found